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## THE BEGGAR, AT THE BARRIER DE PASSY.

FROM THE FRENCH.

Many years since, when I was a young man about twenty years of age, I used very frequently to spend a Sunday with my mother who resided at Versailles, this being the only day of the week on which I could leave Paris. I generally walked as far as the Barrier, and thence I took a seat in one of the public carriages to my mother's house. When I happened to be too early for the dilligence, I used to stop and converse with a beggar whose name was Anthony, and who regularly took his station at the Barrier de Passy, where, in a loud voice, he solicited alms from every one who passed, with a degree of perseverance that was really astonishing. I generally gave him a trifle without enquiring whether he deserved it or not, partly because I had got into the habit of doing so, and partly to get rid of his importunities. One day in summer, as I waited for the dilligence, I found Anthony at his usual post, exerting his lungs, and bawling incessantly his accustomed form of petition,—'For the love of heaven, bestow your alms on a poor man. Messieurs, Mesdames, the smallest trifle will be gratefully received.'

While Anthony was in this manner pouring his exclamations into the ears of every one who came within the reach of his voice, a middle aged man of respectable parents joined us. He had a pleasant expression of countenance, was very well dressed, and it might be seen at a glance that he was a man in good circumstances. Here was a fit subject for the beggar,—who quickly made his advances, proclaiming in a loud voice his poverty, and soliciting relief.

'You need not be a beggar unless you please,' replied the gentleman, 'when you can have an income of 10,000 crowns.'

'You are pleased to jest, sir,' answered Anthony.

'By no means,' said the gentleman: 'I was never more serious in my life. Listen to me, my friend. You perceive that I am well dressed, and I tell you that I have every thing that a reasonable man need desire.'

'Ah! sir, you are a fortunate man.'

'Well, but, my friend, I would not have been so if I had sat and begged as you are doing.'

'I have no other means of gaining my living.'

'Are you lame?'

'No, sir,'

'You are not blind, or deaf, and you certainly are not dumb, as every passer-by can testify. Listen: I shall tell you my history in a few words. Some fifteen or twenty years ago I was a beggar like yourself, at length I began to see that it was very disgraceful to live on the bounty of others, I resolved to abandon this shameful way of life as soon as I possibly could. I quitted Paris—I went into the provinces—I begged for old rags. The people were very kind to me, and in a short time I returned to Paris, with a tolerable large bundle of rags of every description. I carried them to a paper maker,—who bought them at a fair price. I went on collecting, until to my great joy my finances enabled me to purchase rags, so that I was no longer forced to beg for them. At length by diligence and industry, I became rich enough to buy an ass with two panniers, and this saved me both time and labor. My business increased, the paper makers found that I dealt honestly by them—I never palmed off bad rags for good ones; I prospered, and see the result—in the place of being a poor despised beggar, I have ten thousand crowns a year and two houses in one of the best streets of Paris. If, then, my friend, you can do no better, begin as a rag merchant, and here,' he continued, 'is a crown to set you up in your new trade; it is more than I had: and in addition, please take notice, that if I find you here another Sunday, I shall report you to the police.'

On saying this, the old gentleman walked off, leaving Anthony and myself in a state of great surprise. Indeed, the beggar had been so much interested in the history he had heard, that he stood with open mouth and eyes in astonishment, nor had he even power to solicit alms from two well dressed ladies who passed at that moment. I could not help being struck with the story,—but I had no time to comment on it, as the dilligence had arrived, in which I seated myself, and pursued my way. From that period I lost sight of the beggar: whether the fear of the police or the hopes of gaining ten thousand crowns a year, had wrought the change, I was not aware; it is sufficient to say, that from that day forward he was never seen at the Barrier.

Many years after that happened, business called me to Tours. In strolling through the city I stopped into a book seller's shop to purchase a new work that had made some noise. I found there four young men, all busily employed, while a stout good looking man was giving them orders, as he walked up and down with an air of importance. I thought I had seen the face of the book seller before, but where, I could not for the moment tell, until he spoke, and then I discovered him to be my old friend Anthony. The recognition was mutual; he grasped my hand, and led me through his shop into a well furnished parlor; he lavished every kindness on me—and, finally gave me his history from the time we parted at the Barrier.—With the crown of the stranger he began as he had advised him, to collect rags; he made money; became the partner of a paper manufacturer—married his daughter—in short, his hopes were fulfilled—his ambition gratified, and he could now count his income at ten thousand crowns. He prayed every day for blessings on his benefactor, who had been the means of raising him from the degraded condition of a common beggar. Anthony is so convinced of the evil and sin of idleness, and of subsisting on the alms of others, that, while liberal and kind to those who are willing to work, no entreaties, no supplications, ever prevailed on him to bestow a single sou on those who would not help themselves. [Ladies Companion.]

## NO TRUST IN PRINCES.

A droll adventure occurred to the Emperor Alexander on the eve of one of the imperial reviews. The emperor was fond of walking about alone and unattended, and he often extended his pedestrian excursions to the distance of two or three leagues from St. Petersburg.—On the occasion here alluded to, he had taken a very long walk, and finding himself much fatigued, he got into one of the public sledges.

'Drive to the imperial palace at St. Petersburg,' said he to the Iswotschik (sledge driver.)

'I will take you as near to it as I can,' replied the man; 'but the guards will not allow us to approach the gates.'

On arriving within a little distance of the palace, the sledge stopped.

The empereor jumped from the sledge, saying—'Wait there, and I will send some one to pay you.'

'No, no,' replied the man; 'that will not do. Your comrades often make me the same promise, but they always forget to keep it. I will give no credit. If you have not the money, leave something with me until you get it.'

The emperor smiled, and unfastening the clasp of his cloak, he threw it into the sledge. 'Here,' said he, 'take this.'

On ascending to his apartments, he directed his valet de-chambre to take fifty roubles to the iswotschik who had driven him, and bring back his cloak.

When the valet reached the spot where the emperor had left the sledge, he found some twenty drawn up in a line.

'Which of you drove the emperor?' inquired the valet.

No one answered.

'Who has got a cloak?' said the valet, pursuing his inquiry.

'An officer left a cloak with me,' exclaimed a sledge driver.

'Give it to me and here is your fare.'

'Great St. Nicholas!' exclaimed the astonished driver, and seizing his reins he drove rapidly away, amidst the shouts of the assembled iswotschiks.

This happened on the eve of one of the grand reviews. After the troops had defiled, all the commanders of the corps formed a group round the emperor.

'Gentlemen,' said Alexander, 'I am much pleased with the fine appearance and excellent discipline of your troops. But tell your officers from me, that they last night made me submit to the humiliation of leaving my cloak in pledge for my honesty.' Every one started with astonishment. 'I assure you resumed the emperor, the sledge driver who brought me home, refused to trust me, because he said *my comrades* often refused to pay him.'

## THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

BY DR CHANNING.

The newspaper press is fettered among us by its dependence on subscribers, among whom there are not a few intolerant enough to withdraw their patronage, if an editor give publicity to articles which contradict their cherished opinions, or shock their party prejudices, or seem to clash with their interests. In such a state of things, few newspapers can be expected to afford to an unpopular individual or party, however philanthropic or irreproachable, an opportunity of being heard by the public. Editors engage in their vocation, like other men, for a support; and communications which will thin their subscription list, will of course find little favor at their hands. Much reproach is sometimes thrown on them for their want of moral independence; but the root of the evil lies in the intolerance of the community. One result of this state of things, is, that the newspaper press fails of one of its chief duties, which is to stem corrupt opinion, to stay the excess of popular passions. It generally swells, seldom arrests the violence of the multitude. The very subjects on which the public mind may most need to be reformed, are most likely to be excluded from its columns. Another evil result is, the increase of the number and violence of parties. Toleration seems to be the last virtue which individuals or communities learn. One would think, that experience had sufficiently taught men, that persecution is not the way to put down opinions. The selfish may indeed be disheartened by opposition; but conscientious men are strengthened by it in their convictions. Persecution drives and knits them together; and when formed into a party by this bond, their zeal becomes more intense, their prejudices more inveterate, their opinions more extravagant, their means more violent, than if they had continued to be scattered through the community. If abolitionism should convulse the country, as some seem to fear, a large share of the blame will belong to that intolerance which has heaped on the most respectable men every epithet of scorn and vituperation, and has driven them to assume a separate and belligerent attitude in the community.

I cannot easily conceive of a greater good to a city, than the establishment of a newspaper by men of superior ability and moral independence, who should judge all parties and public measures by the standard of Christian law, who should uncompromisingly speak the truth and adhere to the right, who should make it their steady aim to form a just and lofty public sentiment, and who should at the same time give to upright and honorable men an opportunity of making known their opinions on matters of general interest, however opposed to the opinions and passions of the day. In the present stage of society, when newspapers form the reading of all classes, and the chief reading of multitudes, the importance of the daily press cannot be overrated. It is one of the mightiest instruments at work among us. It may and should take rank among the most effectual means of social order and improvement. It is a power which should be wielded by the best minds in the community. The office of editor is one of solemn responsibility, and the community should encourage the most gifted and virtuous men to assume it, by liberally recompensing their labor, and according to them that freedom of thought and speech, without which no mind puts forth all its vigor, and which the highest minds rank among their dearest rights and blessings.

From the Saturday Courier.

## Random Sketches from the West.

### THE QUEER LAWYER---A Fact.

Several years since there came a young Virginian into one of the villages of the West—the county-seat of a county—and announced himself to the citizens as a lawyer who intended pitching his tent among them. It was but a short time before the sitting of the court, and our young debutant had the mortification to enter upon this legal passover without a single case. This state of things would have been rather discouraging under any circumstances, but it was still more so, since it was accompanied with an alarming emptiness in the region of the pocket. But our hero was not a man given to despondence; and he began forthwith to cast about him for the purpose of bettering his condition. Right over the way from his lodgings, there stood what is called, in western parlance, a 'grocery,' alias a grog-shop. I need not say that it had its full allowance of worshippers. From this delightful purlieu, amidst a Babel-like concord of drunken jargon, the ears of the briefless lawyer were struck with the notes of a violin.

He sauntered carelessly over, and entered this scene of rude joviality. To possess himself of the fiddle, which was in the hands of a lusty woodcutopper, was the work of a moment; and it was but another moment before the throng were crowding around to listen. They perceived at once that the instrument was played by a master, and they all voted incontinently that the Orpheus of the grog shop was perfectly eclipsed. They were delighted; but when their unknown visiter added his voice to the notes, and burst out into a comical negro song, the whole company were uproarious in their raptures. I must except the musical woodcutter: he took it in high dudgeon, that any one should presume to compete with him on his own dung-hill.

"Harkee, sirrah," said he, going up to our hero in a threatening manner, "you may beat me on the fiddle, but I be d—d if I can't outjump, out-wrestle, or, if you come to that, outfight you."

"I accept the challenge," said the lawyer; and throwing down the violin, the company repaired to the front of the grocery. There, at the first effort, he distanced his antagonist some six inches.

"He jumps like a greyhound," said he of the axe, scratching his head, and somewhat mortified; but if I can't throw him, I'll be shot."

But the success of the poor wood-chopper was as bad in this second trial as the first. He was perfectly enraged by his discomfitures, and stripping off his coat, swore he would flog him at any rate. But the company, who had taken quite an affection to our hero, interfered, and they all adjourned to the grog shop to drink each other's healths, and to smoke the calumet.

The lawyer in the meanwhile kept cracking his jokes, and singing his songs, and telling his stories, to the great diversion of the company.

It was not long before some of the topers began very naturally to talk about their cases in court. The lawyer then commenced giving them advice, and spoke very learnedly upon the subject.

"You must be a lawyer," said an old gentleman, who had been listening to him very intently.

He answered in the affirmative.

"Then I'll be —— if you shan't plead my case to-morrow!"

"And mine," said another.

"And mine," said a third.

The fees were forthwith put into his hands—and our hero went to bed that night fifty dollars richer than he was in the morning.

The event proved that the confidence of his clients was not misplaced. The cases entrusted to him were managed in a masterly manner: and he rose from that moment with rapid strides to the head of the bar. He afterwards filled many important offices in the State, and was in a fair way to have attained to the highest in the gift of the people; but his unfortunate habits of dissipation undermined his constitution, and cut him off in the midst of his career. Such was the beginning and end of H. H. M.

## DR. CHANNING ON RELIGIOUS SECTS.

We subjoin another extract from Dr. Channing's letter to the Editor of the Western Messenger:—[*S. Sentinel.*

In all sects I recognize joyfully true disciples of the common master. Catholicism boasts of some of the best and greatest names in history, so does Episcopacy, so does Presbyterianism, &c. I exclude none. I know that Christianity is mighty enough to accomplish its end, in all I cannot however speak of religious any more than of political parties, without betraying the little respect I have for them, as parties. There is no portion of human history more humbling than that of sects. When I meditate on the grand moral, spiritual purpose of Christianity, in which all its glory consists,—when I consider how plainly Christianity attaches importance in nothing but the moral excellence, the disinterested divine virtue, which was embodied in the teaching and life of its founder—and when from this postion, I look down on the sects which have figured, and now figure in the church—when I see them making such a stir about matters generally so unessential—when I see them seizing on a disputed and disputable doctrine, making it a watch-word, a test of God's favor, a bond of communion, a ground of self-complacency, a badge of peculiar holiness, a warrant for condemning its rejectors, however imbued with the spirit of Christ—when I see them overlooking the weightier matters of the law, and laying infinite stress on a bishop and prayer-book, there on the quantity of water applied to baptism, and there on some dark solution of an incomprehensible article of faith—when I see the mock dignity of their exclusive claim to truth, to churchship, to the promises of God's word—when I hear the mimic thunderbolts of denunciation and excommunication, which they delight to hurl—when I consider how their deep theology, in proportion as it is examined, evaporates into words, how many opposite and extravagant notions are covered by the same broad-shield of mystery and tradition, and how commonly the persuasion of infallibility is proportioned to the absurdity of the creed—when I consider these things, and other matters of like import, I am lost in amazement at the amount of arrogant folly, of self-complacent intolerance, of almost incredible blindness to the end and essence of Christianity, which the history of sects reveals. I have indeed profound respect for individuals in all communions of Christians. But on sects, and on the spirit of sects, I *must* be allowed to look with grief, shame, pity, I had almost said contempt. In passing these censures, I claim no superiority. I am sure there are thousands of all sects, who think and feel as I do, in this particular, and who, far from claiming superior intelligence, are distinguished by following out the plain dictates, the natural impulses, and spontaneous judgments of conscience and common sense.

## STATE OF MAINE.

*In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.*

AN ACT providing for the disposition and repayment of the public money, apportioned to the State of Maine on deposite, by the government of the United States.

WHEREAS under the combined operation of the existing Tariff laws, and laws regulating the sale of the public lands, an unavoidable surplus of public money, not necessary, nor susceptible of an economical expenditure, in the ordinary requirements of the National Government, has accumulated in the Treasury of the United States; and by a law of Congress, passed on the twenty-third day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled, An Act to regulate the deposite of the public money," said surplus is directed to be apportioned among the several States of the Union, on deposite, until payment thereof shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying the wants of the public Treasury.

*And Whereas* the Legislature of this State, by an Act passed January twenty-six, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, providing for the acceptance of that portion of said surplus to which Maine, by the provision of said Act of the U. States, shall be entitled, authorized the Treasurer to receive the same: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That the portion of the public money of the United States, which shall be received by the Treasurer of this State, in pursuance of the aforesaid Act of Congress, shall be deposited with the several cities, towns and plantations thereof, upon the conditions and in the manner specified in this Act.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the condition on which any city, town or plantation shall receive its proportion of said money, shall be, that, whenever the whole or any part thereof shall be required for the purposes, and demanded in the manner prescribed in the aforesaid Act of Congress, it shall be promptly and faithfully refunded to the State within sixty days after notice for such repayment shall have been given it by the Treasurer of this State.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if any city, town or plantation, shall neglect or refuse, for the period of sixty days, after notice as aforesaid shall have been received by the Clerk or Treasurer thereof, from the State Treasurer, that said money, or any part thereof is required by the State, to pay the amount so required, into the Treasury of the State, said Treasurer is hereby authorized to issue an execution for the amount so required to be paid, returnable within sixty days, against the Inhabitants of such city, town or plantation, directed to the Sheriff of the County in which such delinquent city, town or plantation may be situated; and it shall be the duty of such Sheriff to collect such execution in the manner in which he is authorized by law to collect executions, issued from the Judicial Courts against a city, town or plantation.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State, as soon as may be, after the Census of the State shall be completed, as herinafter provided, to assign to each city, town and plantation thereof, its due share of the public money which shall have been received by him, in proportion to the population of such city, town or plantation, as ascertained by said Census; and he shall thereupon, notify the several Treasuers of said cities, towns and plantations, of the amount thus apportioned to them.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of any city, town or plantation in this State, who shall by a vote, in legal town meeting assembled, determine to draw the sum apportioned to them as aforesaid, from the Treasury of the State, and shall duly authorize an Agent to receive the same, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasurer of the State said sum, on depositing such certified copy, and receipt therefor, signed by said Agent, as are prescribed in this Act.

SECT. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the same notice shall be given for calling all city, town or plantation meetings, held for the purpose of acting on any of the provisions of this Act, as is required by law for the annual meetings for the choice of city, town and plantation officers; at which meetings all the inhabitants of such cities, towns and plantations, shall be deemed legal voters, who are qualified to vote in town affairs.

SECT. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the form of the vote of each city, town or plantation agreeing as aforesaid to receive its proportion of said money from the State, upon the conditions specified in this Act, shall be in substance as follows:

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the ——— of ——— qualified to vote in ——— affairs, held on the ——— day of ——— the following votes were passed:

*Voted*, That this ——— will receive its proportion of the money which is, or may be, deposited with this State, by the United States, in pursuance of "an Act to regulate the deposite of the public money." on the condition specified in the Act of this State, entitled "An Act providing for the disposition and repayment of the public money apportioned to the State of Maine, on deposite, by the government of the United States."

*Voted*, That ——— be and hereby is appointed the Agent of this ——— to demand and receive from the Treasurer of this State, the proportion of said money belonging to this———. And the said ——— is authorized to sign a receipt therefor, conformably to the requirements of said Act of this State, which shall be obligatory upon this ———.

And such Agent shall lodge with the State Treasurer an attested copy of the aforesaid votes, upon the back of which, he shall make and sign a receipt substantially as follows:

Received on the ——— day of ——— from ——— Treasurer of Maine, the sum of ——— being a portion of the public money received by the State, from the United States, to which the ——— of ——— is entitled; which is received by said ——— in pursuance of the within vote, and when required, the same sum is to be repaid by said ——— of ——— into the Treasury of the State, in all respects conformably to

the Act entitled "An Act providing for the disposition and repayment of the public money, apportioned to the State of Maine, on deposite, by the government of the United States."

A. B. Agent for the —— of ——.

Sect. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer of the State shall cause a suitable number of Blanks of the form aforesaid, to be distributed, together with copies of this Act, to each city, town and organized plantation in this State.

Sect. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That in case any city, town or plantation shall vote to have its proportion remain in the Treasury of the State for the use of such city, town or plantation, the Treasurer of the State shall, at the expense and risk of such city, town or plantation, loan the same on such terms, not exceeding the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on such security as he shall consider safe and expedient; and such security shall be held in trust for such city, town or plantation. And the interest received therefrom shall be payable annually, on the first day of January, at the State Treasury, to such Agent or Attorney as may be appointed by such city, town or plantation for that purpose. And if any city, town or plantation shall, at such meeting, vote *to refuse* to receive its proportion of said money, on the terms and conditions specified in this Act, said proportion, with the interest which may accrue therefrom, shall remain in the Treasury, subject to the future action of the Legislature.—*Provided however*, That any city, town plantation which shall have voted to have its proportion of said money remain in the Treasury, and receive the interest thereon, may draw the principal therefrom in one year after it shall have given notice in writing to the Treasurer of its intention so to do.

Sect. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That if any city, town or plantation shall not, on or before the first day of May next, give notice to the Treasurer of the State, of its intention to draw from the Treasury its proportion of said money, said Treasurer shall, as soon as the proportion of said city, town or plantation shall be ascertained, proceed to loan the same in the manner prescribed in the ninth Section of this Act.

Sect. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the population of the several cities, towns and plantations in this State, the Aldermen of cities, Selectmen of towns, and the Assessors of plantations, are hereby authorized, at the expense of their respective cities, towns and plantations, to cause the number of inhabitants thereof, (omitting in such enumeration foreigners not naturalized who have not had their residence in any city, town or plantation in this State four years previous to the taking of said enumeration, and Indians not taxed) to be taken, according to the direction of this Act. The said enumeration shall distinguish all persons under the age of four years; those of four and under twenty-one; and those of twenty-one and upwards, belonging to each city, town or plantation in this State, on the first of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Sect. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That said Aldermen, Selectmen or Assessors, or such person or persons as shall be appointed by them for that purpose, shall respectively, before entering upon the performance of their duty as aforesaid, take or subscribe an oath or affirmation, before some Justice of the Peace, for the faithful performance of their duties, in substance as follows:—

I—— —— of —— do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will truly and faithfully make a full and perfect enumeration and description of the persons resident within the —— of —— on the first day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and return the same to the Treasurer of the State of Maine, agreeably to the directions of an Act, entitled, "An Act providing for the disposition and repayment of the public money apportioned to the State of Maine on deposite, by the government of the United States," according to the best of my ability—and that I will make said enumeration and description by actual enquiry at every dwelling house in said ——— or personal enquiry of the head of every family, and not otherwise.

Sect. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That said enumeration shall be fully completed, and accurate returns thereof made to the Treasurer of the State, on or before the twentieth day of April next, which returns shall be made in a schedule, the form of which (with the form of the oath specified in this section) shall be provided and furnished by said Treasurer, and they shall distinguish the several families by the name of their master, mistress or head.—And the person taking such enumeration, shall take and subscribe upon the returns rendered by him, on oath or affirmation as follows:—

I—— —— do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the number of persons set forth in the return made by me agreeably to the provisions of the Act, entitled "An Act providing for the distribution and repayment of the public money apportioned to the State of Maine, on deposite, by the government of the United States," has been ascertained by an actual enquiry at every dwelling house, or a personal enquiry of the head or every family, in conformity with the provisions of this Act; and the return aforesaid is correct and true according to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B.

And the blank forms which the Treasurer is to transmit, shall be forwarded to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, whose duty it shall be to cause the same to be, forthwith, distributed to the clerks of the respective cities, towns and plantations.—And the Sheriff's bills therefor shall be presented to the Legislature for allowance.

Sect. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That every person whose usual place of abode shall be in any family on the first day of March next, shall be returned as of such family.

Sect. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That each and every individual of the age of sixteen years and upwards, belonging to any family, who is liable to be enumerated pursuant to the provisions of this Act, whether such individual be the head of the family or not, shall be, and hereby is required to render to the person appointed to take the enumeration in the city, town, or plantation where such individual resides, if required, a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of the persons belonging to such family, respectively, according to the descriptions aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in action of debt, by such person, appointed as aforesaid, to the use of the city, town, or plantation, in which the parties reside.

Sect. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That in case any city, town, or organized plantation shall neglect to have the enumeration provided for in this Act, made and returned according to the provisions thereof, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State, as soon as may be, after the time for making said returns have expired, to cause such enumeration to be taken, by some suitable person or persons, to be by him appointed, who shall be under oath and proceed in the same manner as provided for in the twelfth and thirteenth sections of this Act, at the expense of such delinquent city, town, or plantation, to be deducted from the proportion payable to said city, town, or plantation.

Sect. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That in computing the number of inhabitants on which the *apportionment* is to be made, the Treasurer shall include all persons resident in any part of the State, upon lands not included within the bounds of any city, town, or organized plantation, *and not excluded by the terms* and conditions of enumeration named in the eleventh section of this Act. And for the purpose of ascertaining the number of such inhabitants, it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of the County in which said lands are situated, forthwith to appoint some person or persons, whose duty it shall be to take and return to the State Treasurer the enumeration of persons resident on said lands, conforming in the mode of procedure to the requirements of this Act, relative to the enumerations to be taken in cities or towns. And the expenses thereof, having been first audited and allowed by said County Commissioners, shall be paid from the Treasury of the State. *Provided, however*, That the first instalment of said money received from the government of the United States, shall be apportioned by the Treasurer of State among the several cities, towns, and plantations thereof, upon the basis adopted by him in the distribution of the annual school fund for 183-. And said Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same, to the several Agents (for this purpose appointed) on their producing, signing, and depositing in his office, the vouchers and receipts required by the seventh section of this Act. And on receiving the returns of the census, required by this Act, said Treasures shall so apportion to the several cities, towns and plantations, their share of the second instalment of said public money, paid to this State, as that the aggregate of both instalments shall be based upon their population as ascertained by said census.

Sect. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That the several cities, towns and plantations may use the money deposited with them in the same manner and for the same purposes that they may now by law use the monies accruing in their Treasuries from taxation; or may loan the same in any manner they may see proper, receiving safe and ample security therefor.

## STATE OF MAINE.

House of Representatives, February 25th, 1837.

The Committee on Banks and Banking, to whom were referred several petitions, wherein the petitioners prayed to be incorporated with Banking privileges, have had the same under consideration and ask leave to

REPORT,

That the granting exclusive privileges to companies, or the exempting companies from liabilities, to which individuals are subject, is repugnant to the best interests of the State; and that the Banks, inasmuch as they have exclusive privileges and exemptions, and have the entire control of credit and currency, are the most pernicious of money corporations.

Your Committee are fully persuaded that of all aristocracies, none more completely enslaves a people than that of money; and in the opinion of your Committee, no system was ever better devised so perfectly to enslave a community, as that of the present mode of conducting Banking establishments. They hold the purse strings of society, and by monopolizing the whole of the circulating medium of the country, form a precarious standard by which all descriptions of property are valued; thus rendering the whole community dependent on them.

Your Committee believe that the foregoing principles are so fully understood, and generally adopted, by the citizens of this State, that they deem it unnecessary, at this time, to offer an extended argument in support of them. In compliance, therefore, not only with their own views of the subject, but with what they believe to be the opinions of a large majority of the citizens of this State, they submit the following resolution.

JAMES P. VANCE, Per Order.

*Resolved*, That the granting of exclusive privileges and exemptions, to private corporations, whereby they can control the credit and currency of the State, is repugnant to the fundamental principles of our Government.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens:

The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulfil, to accompany the first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide me in performing it, and the expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast. In imitating their example, I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiors, it is our happiness to believe, are not found on the executive calender of our country. Among them, we recognize the earliest and firmest pillars of the republic; those by whom our national independence was first declared; him who, above all others, contributed to establish it on the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect and patriotism constructed, improved, and perfected the inestimable institutions under which we live. If such men, in the position I now occupy, felt themselves overwhelmed by a sense of gratitude for this, the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their inability adequately to discharge the duties of an office so difficult and exalted, how much more must these considerations affect one, who can rely on no such claims for favor or forbearance.—Unlike all who have preceded me, the revolution, that gave us existence as one people, was achieved at the period of my birth; and whilst I contemplate with grateful reverence that memorable event, I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same kind and partial hand.

So sensibly, fellow citizens, do these circumstances press themselves upon me, that I should not dare to enter upon the path of my duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be associated with me in the various and coordinate branches of the Government; did I not repose, with unwavering reliance, on the patriotism, the intelligence, and the kindness of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly laboring in their cause; and, above all, did I not permit myself humbly to hope for the sustaining support of an ever watchful and benificent Providence.

To the confidence and consolation derived from these sources, it would be ungrateful not to add those which spring from our present fortunate condition. Though not altogether exempt from embarrassments that disturb our tranquility at home and threaten it abroad, yet, in all the attributes of a great, happy and flourishing people, we stand without parallel in the world. Abroad, we enjoy the respect, and, with scarcely an exception, the friendship of every nation; at home, while our Government quietly, but efficiently performs the sole legitimate end of political institutions, in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, we present an aggregate of human prosperity, surely not elsewhere to be found.

How imperious, then, is the obligation imposed upon every citizen, in his own sphere of action, whether limited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things so singularly happy. All the lessons of history and experience must be lost upon us, if we are content to trust alone to the peculiar advantages we happen to possess. Position and climate, and the bounteous resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand—even the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people—will avail us nothing, if we fail sacredly to uphold those political institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed, with reference to every circumstance that could preserve, or might endanger the blessings we enjoy. Looking upon it with the eyes of statesmen and of patriots, they saw all the sources of rapid and wonderful prosperity; but they saw also that various habits, opinions and institutions, peculiar to the various portions of so vast a region, were deeply fixed. Distinct sovereignties were in actual existence, whose cordial union was essential to the welfare and happiness of all. Between many of them there was, at least to some extent, a real diversity of interests, liable to be exaggerated through sinister designs; they differed in size, in population, in wealth and in actual and prospective resources and power; they varied in the character of their industry and staple productions; and in some existed domestic institutions which, unwisely disturbed, might endanger the harmony of the whole. Most carefully were all these circumstances weighed, and the foundations of the new Government laid upon principles of reciprocal concession and equitable compromise. The jealousies which the smaller States might entertain of the rest, were allayed by the rule of representation, confessedly unequal at the time, and designed forever to remain so. A natural fear that the broad scope of general legislation might bear upon and wisely control particular interests, was counteracted by limits strictly drawn around the action of the federal authority; and to the people and the States was left unimpaired their sovereign power over the innumerable subjects embraced in the internal government of a just republic, excepting such only as necessarily appertain to the concerns of the whole confederacy, or its intercourse, as a united community, with the other nations of the world.

This provident forecast has been verified by time. Half a century, teeming with extraordinary events, and elsewhere producing astonishing results, has passed along; but on our institutions it has left no injurious mark. From a small community, we have risen to a people powerful in numbers and in strength; but with our increase has gone, hand in hand, the progress of just principles; the privileges, civil and religious, of the humblest individual, are still sacredly protected at home; and while the valor and fortitude of our people have removed from us the slightest apprehension of foreign power, they have not yet induced us in a single instance to forget what is right. Our commerce has been extended to the remotest nations; the value, and even the nature of our productions has been greatly changed; a wide difference has arisen in the relative wealth and resources of every portion of our country; yet the spirit of mutual regard, and of faithful adherence to existing compacts, has continued to prevail in our councils, and never long been absent from our conduct. We have learned by experience a fruitful lesson, that an implicit and undeviating adherence to the principles on which we set out, can carry us prosperously onward through all the conflicts of circumstances, and the vicissitudes inseperable from the lapse of years.

The success that has attended our great experiment, is, in itself, a sufficient cause for gratitude, on account of the happiness it has actually conferred, and the example it has unanswerably given. But to me, my fellow citizens, looking forward to the far distant future, with ardent prayers and confiding hopes, this retrospect presents a ground for still deeper delight. It impresses on my mind a full belief that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon ourselves; that if we maintain the principles on which they were established, they are destined to confer their benefits on countless generations yet to come; and that America will present to every friend of mankind the cheering proof that a popular government, wisely formed, is wanting in no element of endurance or strength. Fifty years ago, its rapid failure was boldly predicted. Latent and uncontrolable causes of dissolution were supposed to exist, even by the wise and good; and not only did unfriendly or speculative theorists anticipate for us the fate of past republics, but the fears of many an honest patriot overbalanced his sanguine hopes. Look back on these forebodings, not hastily, but reluctantly made, and see how, in every instance, they have completely failed.

An imperfect experience, during the struggles of the revolution, was supposed to warrant a belief that the people would not bear the taxation requisite to discharge an immense public debt already incurred, and to defray the necessary expenses of the government. The cost of two wars has been paid, not only without a murmur, but with unequalled alacrity. No one is now left to doubt that every burthen will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to sustain our own civil institutions, or guard our honor or our welfare. Indeed, all experience has shown that the willingness of the people to contribute to these ends in cases of emergency, has uniformly outrun the confidence of their representatives.

In the early stages of the new Government, when all felt the imposing influence, as they recognized the unequalled services of the first President, it was a common sentiment that the great weight of his character could alone bind the discordant materials of our Government together, and save us from the violence of contending factions. Since his death, nearly forty years are gone. Party exasperation has been often carried to its highest point; the virtue and the fortitude of the people have sometimes been greatly tried; yet our system, purified and enhanced in value by all it has encountered, still it preserves its spirit of free and fearless discussion, blended with unimpaired fraternal feelings.

The capacity of the people for self government, and their willingness, from a high sense of duty, and without those exhibitions of coercive power so generally employed in other countries, to submit to all needful restraints and exactions of the municipal law, have also been favorably exemphfied in the history of the American States. Occasionally, it is true, the ardor of public sentiment outrunning the regular progress of the judicial tribunals, or seeking to reach cases not denounced as criminal by the existing law, has displayed itself in a manner calculated to give pain to the friends of a free government, and to encourage the hopes of those who wish for its overthrow. These occurrences, however, have been far less frequent in our country than in any other of equal population on the globe; and with the diffusion of intelligence, it may well be hoped that they will constantly diminish in frequency and violence. The generous patriotism and sound common sense of the great mass of our fellow citizens, will assuredly, in time, produce this result; for as every assumption of illegal power not only wounds the majesty of the law, but furnishes a pretext for abridging the liberties of the people; the latter having a most direct and permanent interest in preserving the great landmarks of social order, and maintaining, on all occasions, the inviolability of those constitutional and legal provisions which they themselves have made.

In a supposed unfitness of our institutions for those hostile emergencies which no country can always avoid, their friends found a fruitful source of apprehension; their enemies of hope. While they saw less promptness of action than in governments differently formed, they overlooked the far more important consideration, that with us war could never be the result of individual or irresponsible will, but must be a measure of redress for injuries sustained, voluntarily resorted to by those who were to bear the necessary sacrifice, who would consequently feel an individual interest in the contest, and whose energy would be commensurate with the difficulties to be encountered. Actual events have proved their error; the last war, far from impairing gave new confidence to our Government; and amid recent apprehensions of a similar conflict, we saw that the energies of our country would not be wanting in ample season to vindicate its rights. We may not possess, as we should not desire to possess, the extended and ever ready military organization of other nations; we may occasionally suffer in the outset for the want of it; but, among ourselves, all doubt upon this point has ceased, while a salutary experience will prevent a contrary opinion from inviting aggression from abroad.

Certain danger was foretold from the extension of our territory, the multiplication of States and the increase of population. Our system was supposed to be adapted only to boundaries comparatively narrow. These have been widened beyond conjecture; the members of our confederacy are already doubled; and the numbers of our people are incredibly augmented. The alleged causes of danger have long surpassed anticipation, but none of the consequences have followed. The power and influence of the republic have risen to a height obvious to all mankind; respect for its authority was not more apparent at its ancient than at its present limits; new and inexhaustible sources of general prosperity have been opened; the effects of distance have been averted by the inventive genius of our people, developed and fostered by the spirit of our institutions; and the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions, and pursuits, have strengthened the chain of mutual dependence, and formed a circle of mutual benefits too apparent ever to be overlooked.

In justly balancing the powers of the Federal and State authorities, difficulties nearly insurmountable arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were deemed inevitable. Amid these, it was scarcely believed possible that a scheme of government, so complex in construction, could remain uninjured. From time to time, embarrassments have certainly occurred; but how just is the confidence of future safety imparted by the knowledge that each in succession has been happily removed. Overlooking partial and temporary evils as inseperable from the practical operation of all human institutions, and looking only to the general result, every patriot has reason to be satisfied. While the Federal Government has successfully performed its appropriate functions in relation to foreign affairs, and concerns evidently national, that of every State has remarkably improved in protecting and developing local interest and individual welfare; and if the vibrations of authority have occasionally tended too much towards one or the other, it is unquestionably certain that the ultimate operation of the entire system has been to strengthen all the existing institutions, and to elevate our whole country in prosperity and renown.

The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disaster supposed to lurk in our political condition, was the institution of domestic slavery. Our forefathers were deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinister forboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquility of our common country. Such a result is a sufficient evidence of the justice and the patriotism of their course; it is evidence not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassment from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty and danger. Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included? Amidst the violence of exciting passions, this generous and fraternal feeling has sometimes been disregarded, and, standing as I now do before my countrymen in this high place of honor and trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it; and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that it will be candidly weighed and understood. At least they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was gratified, "I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and also with a determination equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists." I submitted also to my fellow citizens, with the fullest frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe that they have been approved, and are confided in, by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately effect.

It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction. These opinions have been adopted in the firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the republic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, honorable, and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed; and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid and the hopes of the wicked for the destruction of our Government, are again destined to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have occurred; terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard of the consequences of their conduct has exposed individuals to popular indignation; but neither masses of the people, nor sections of the country, have been swerved from the devotion to the bond of union, and the

principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Such attempts at dangerous agitation may periodically return, but with each the object will be better understood. That predominating affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits; that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body, will always be at hand to resist and control every effort, foreign and domestic, which aims, or would lead, to overthrow our institutions.

What can be more gratifying than such a retrospect as this? We look back on obstacles avoided, and dangers overcome; on expectations more than realized, and prosperity perfectly secured. To the hopes of the hostile, the fears of the timid, and the doubts of the anxious, actual experience has given the conclusive reply. We have seen time gradually dispel every unfavorable foreboding, and our constition surmounts every circumstance, dreaded at the outset as beyond control. Present excitement will, at all times, magnify present dangers; but true philosophy must teach us that none more threatening than the past can remain to be overcome; and we ought, for we have just reason, to entertain an abiding confidence in the stability of our institutions, and an entire conviction that, if administered in the true form, character, and spirit in which they were established, they are abundantly adequate to preserve to us and our children the rich blessings already derived from them; to make our beloved land, for a thousand generations, that chosen spot where happiness springs from a perfect equality of political rights.

For myself, therefore, I desire to declare, that the principle that will govern me in the high duty to which my country calls me, is a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the constitution, as it was designed by those who formed it. Looking back to it as a sacred instrument carefully and not easily framed; remembering that it was throughout a work of concession and compromise; viewing it as limited to national objects; regarding it as leaving to the people and the States all power not explicitly parted with; I shall endeavor to preserve, protect, and defend it, by anxiously referring to its provisions for direction in every action. To matters of domestic concernment which it has entrusted to the Federal Government, and to such as relate to our intercourse with foreign nations, I shall zealously devote myself; beyond these limits I shall never pass.

To enter, on this occasion, into a further or more minute exposition of my views on the various questions of domestic policy, would be as obtrusive as it is probably unexpected. Before the suffrages of my countrymen were conferred upon me, I submitted them, with great precision, my opinions on all the most prominent of these subjects. Those opinions I shall endeavor to carry out with my utmost ability.

Our course of foreign policy has been so uniform and intelligible, as to constitute a rule of executive conduct which leaves little to my discretion, unless, indeed, I were willing to run counter to the lights of experience, and the known opinions of my constituents. We sedulously cultivate the friendship of all nations, as the condition most compatible with all our welfare, and the principles of our Government. We decline alliances, as adverse to our peace. We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received. We endeavor to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity; promptly avowing objects, and seeking to establish that mutual frankness which is as beneficial in nations as in men. We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right, to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries; regarding them, in the actual state, as communities, and preserving a strict neutrality in all their controversies. Well knowing the tried valor of our people, and our exhaustless resources, we neither anticipate any designed aggression: and, in the consciousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination, never to permit an invasion of our rights, without punishment or redress.

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myself that I will faithfully execute the office I am about to fill, I bring with me a settled purpose to maintain the instructions of my country, which, I trust will atone for the errors I commit.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice confided to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But, united as I have been in his counsels, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path. For him, I but express with my own, the wishes of all—that he may yet long live to enjoy the brilliant evening of his well-spent life; and, for myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to serve my country, I throw myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness. Beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Being, whose strengthening support I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with honors and with length of days; may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace.

After the address was delivered, the oath was administered to the President by the Chief Justice; and the Vice President, Secretary, and Members of the Senate, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, returned to the Senate Chamber.


OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, March 14, 1837.


INAUGURAL ADDRESS The address of President Van Buren, previous to entering upon the duties of his office, we publish in this day's paper. It will be read with pleasure and interest. It is written in that elegant and perspicuous style which characterizes the productions of its author, exhibiting the man of talent and the scholar His political sentiments and principles are too well understood, to require any new exposition, and he has recently had occasion to give to the public his views, on most of the important and exciting questions, that now occupy and agitate the public mind. It was not therefore necessary for him to repeat his political creed, or make new professions of his political principles The people know, and have, by his election, approved them. The address breathes throughout a spirit of genuine patriotism, which gives good assurance, that our most favorable expectations of his administration will be realized.

We notice by the last papers that a farewell address from our late venerable President Jackson, was expected to appear in the Globe of the 6th inst. If so, we may hope to receive it in season for this paper. Should it arrive seasonably we shall find room for it if possible

We call the attention of our readers to the Distribution Bill, which will be found in this day's paper. They will perceive that towns may make use of the money in any way in which they could use money raised by town taxes, but not otherwise. It is a matter of some importance that this fund should be employed wisely and well.

The Committee on Banks and Banking in our State Legislature have made a brief Report, against granting any charters, accompanied with a Resolution against "granting exclusive privileges and exemptions to private corporations."

This Report and Resolve gave rise to some debate, but was accepted by a vote of 95 to 54 The Resolve was then passed to be engrossed by a vote 142 to 5.

The Bank aristocrats manifest much indignation at this attack upon their privileges and threaten to lock up the money so that the people shan't have any, if they are refused the power of controlling the currency and credit of the State. We rejoice to see the Legislature, exhibit what we believe to be the sentiments of the people on this subject. The professions and practice of the democratic party have too long run counter to each other. While professing to be the friends of equal rights and privileges, they have showered with a liberal hand favors and exemptions upon associations of the rich — Heretofore acts of incorporation were seldom if ever refused when asked for. Hereafter we hope these favors will be dealt out more sparingly, and that some regard will be paid to the public good as well as private interest.

*For the Democrat.*

MR. EDITOR:—Notwithstanding the winter has been cold and rather dreary, and the spring has commenced in rather a lion like style, I was pleased to notice that some of our good citizens on the Androscoggin on the 4th inst. gave ample demonstration that they were not entirely frozen up. At Dixfield, the morning was usured in by the discharge of cannon, in honor, as well, of the happy termination of the Administration of our late illustrious Chief Magistrate, as in announcing in joyful accents the commencement of that of Mr. Van Buren, from whose universally accredited talents and patriotism we anticipate an equally splendid career. Between one and two o'clock, a large number of gentlemen from that and neighboring towns sat down at the table of Col. Morrill, furnished, as usual, with every thing necessary to promote comfort and good cheer; and though no special address was prepared for the occasion, many remarks were made and many sentiments offered, giving full assurance of high hopes & expectations of our government for the four years to come. All appeared to rejoice that the mantle of the Hero had fallen on a successor, who gave so much of promise, that it would set well. And as both had been previously greatly calumniated and abused by political enemies, no doubt seemed to be entertained, but the present Chief Magistrate would, in like manner as the former, by his prudent and energetic administration disprove every unfavorable insinuation, and ultimately receive, as well as merit, the approbation of the good and virtuous of every party.

## ANOTHER DISTRIBUTION BILL.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 25th ult., Mr. Bell moved an amendment to the Fortification Bill, providing that the money which should be in the Treasury of the United States on the 1st of January, 1838, reserving five millions of dollars, should be deposited with the several States, according to the 13th, 14th, and 15th sections of the Deposite Bill, approved June 23d, 1836. Adopted 113 to 92.—But in the Senate on Tuesday this amendment was rejected by a vote of 26 to 19. The House have made an appropriation for a political agent in Texas whenever the executive shall see fit to appoint one.

THE CURRENCY BILL. The Currency bill has passed the House, by a vote of 143 to 59,—it having previously passed the Senate by a vote of 41 to 5. This bill in effect repeals the Specie Circular, by providing that hereafter the government dues shall be paid *either* in specie or in notes of Banks which do not issue bills under the denomination of $5.

On Thursday the House voted to adhere to their amendment of the Fortification bill, distributing the Surplus Revenue; but the Senate still insist on their vote striking out the distribution clause.

The bill to prohibit the sales of the public lands to others than actual settlers is lost.

The Senate have voted to recognize the Independence of Texas.—[Portland Jeffersonian.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of Elias M. Carter in Bethel in said county, on Saturday the first day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity which Nathan Hall and Alvah Estes, both of said Bethel, yeoman, have to redeem the lot of land numbered ten in the fourth range of lots in said Bethel. The same having been mortgaged by the said Hall to Timothy Carter, Jonas F. Carter, and Elias M Carter, for the security of the payment of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars, as will appear by his mortgaged deed as aforesaid, dated Nov. 8, 1834, and as recorded in the Oxford Records, Book 43, Page 175 Terms of sale made know at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sheriff

Bethel, Feb. 21, 1837. 3w31

## Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of HENRY WHITE, late of Mexico in said county, Esquire, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; give notice that six months from this date have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the Inn of Col Samuel Morrill, in Dixfield in said county, on the last Saturdays in June, July, and August next, at ten o'clock *A* M. of said days.

Dated this seventh day of March A. D. 1837.

CHARLES T. CHASE, } Com'rs.
ISAAC N. STANLEY, }

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, which is to be holden at Paris on the fourth Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

WE, the subscribers, inhabitants of said County of Oxford, would respectfully represent, that a public road or highway is much needed, to commence near Moses Fife's, in the town of Stow in said county of Oxford, near New Hampshire line (or on New Hampshire line) from thence easterly by or near Gen. Solomon Stearns' in Lovell in said county of Oxford, & then easterly by or near Moses Hutchins' Jr. & Enos Heald, s Stores in Lovell in said county of Oxford, and thence easterly till it strikes the county road in Sweden near Benjamin Nevers' Store that leads to the Head waters of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, in the town of Bridgton in the county of Cumberland.—Your petitioners defer entering into a minute detail of the important advantages, that would result to the public, from the opening said road, as they will be better understood by you, after you have viewed said route, which has been explored and designated by the inhabitants of the towns of Stow, Stoneham and Lovell, but would state that the road would open a very convenient and easy communication with a large tract of timber land, situated in Chatham, Stow, Stoneham and Lovell, much facilitating the transportation of said timber after it is manufactured, to the waters of the canal, also making a free and easy communication, for the transportation of merchandize from said canal waters to an already large and increasing population.

Your petitioners would therefore request that the Commissione.s of said County, in court, would appoint a time to meet, explore and lay out said road. WM. LEBARON,
April 21, 1836. & 37 others.

## STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioner begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Moses Hutchins' Jr. in Lovell, aforesaid, on Wednesday the tenth day of May next, at nine o'clock *A.* M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, wil. give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Stow, Sweden and Lovell, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Stow, Sweden and Lovell, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

To the Hon. Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the 2d Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835.

THE Town of Mexico, in said County, by their Selectmen duly authorized, beg leave respectfully to represent, that there is and long has been a controversy or dispute between said Town and the adjoining Town of Rumford in said County, as to the jurisdictional limits of the same, and pray that the same may be run, marked, and established by Commissioners to be appointed by the Hon. Court aforesaid. Your Petitioners pray, that after due notice, Commissioners may be appointed to ascertain and determine the line in dispute and to describe the same by courses and distances; to make, set, and mention in their return suitable marks and monuments for the permanent establishment of said line, and also to make duplicate returns in the premises, that the same being accepted and recorded by the Hon. Court aforesaid, may ever after be deemed and taken as the true dividing line between said Towns.

JOHN G. BARNARD, } Selectmen
PETER TRASK, } of Mexico.

## STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At the Supreme Judicial Court held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the 2d Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of said Petition and this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerk of said town of Rumford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a Newspaper printed at Paris in said county, the last of said publications and the other notice to be, at least, thirty days before the next Term of the Supreme Judicial Court to be held at Paris in said county on the third Tuesday of May A. D. 1837, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true Copy of Petition and Order thereon.

3w31 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

## *SHERIFF'S SALE.*

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution, and to be sold at Public Vendue at the Store of *Ebenezer* Drake in Paris, on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., all the right which Leonard B Berry and William Berry 2d, have in equity to redeem the land mortgaged by them to John Deering by deed dated the 6th March 1834, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 42, page 68—to secure the payment of $84 32 in one year with interest annually—supposed to contain sixty acres, more or less—reference may be had to said deed for a more particular description.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sheriff.

Paris, March 9. 1837. 3w31

## *SHERIFF'S SALE.*

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the tenth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at Moore's Shingle Machine in Carthage in said county, all the right in equity that William Jones and Rodney Moore have of redeeming said Machine, Land, Building, and Privilege. Also a lot of timber land, being Number Two, Range Twelve All of said Real Estate situated in said town of Carthage and the same attached on the original writ.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sheriff.

Carthage, Feb 10. 1837 331

## *SHERIFF'S SALE.*

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Samuel Morrill, Esq. in Dixfield in said county, all the right in equity that Alfred Brackett has in and to a parcel of Real Estate situated in Dixfield in said county, and the same on which said Brackett now lives and improves. A more particular description will be given of the premises on the day of sale.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sheriff.

Dixfield, Feb. 10, 1837. 3w31

## *To be sold on the Premises,*

ALL the right which Aelisa Hayford, minor, has in a Farm, Deeded by Wm. Hayford to Lewis A. Hayford, her Father, deceased, lying in Hartford, on which the said Wm. Hayford now lives, at Public Auction on Saturday the 29th of April, 1837, at ten o'clock A. M., if not previously disposed of at private sale.

HANNAH W. HAYFORD, Guardian

Hartford, March 9th. 1837. 3w31

## Guardian's Sale.

WILL be sold by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, at Public Auction, if not previously disposed of at private sale, all the right, title and interest which Luther Pike of Jay in said county, Spendthrift, has in and to the farm on which he formerly lived in said Jay, together with the buildings thereon. Said farm contains about fifty acres of land. The sale will take place on Monday the third day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Wm. Haskell's Tavern, at Livermore Falls in Livermore. For terms of sale and other particulars enquire of the subscriber. ELISHA KEYES,

Jay, March 7, 1837 3w31 Guardian.

*At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

ON the petition of Asa Barrell administrator of the estate of Wm. Chamberlain late of Rumford in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of six hundred eighty four dollars sixty five cents and praying for a licence to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

*Ordered*,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.

3w31* Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

*At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

ON the petition of John Jameson Administrator of the estate of Richard Heath, late of Hiram in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred and seventy eight dollars and forty three cents and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

*Ordered*,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the second Tuesday of April next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.

3w31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

*At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

On the petition of Isaac Strickland administrator of the estate of Benjamin Ellis late of Hartford in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of six hundred, seventy five dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

*Ordered*,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the second Tuesday of April next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.

3w31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

*At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.*

NOAH HALL Administrator on the estate of John Buck, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

*Ordered*,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

*At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

WINSLOW HALL, Administrator on the estate of Enoch Hall, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

*Ordered*,

That the said Winslow Hall give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty seventh day of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

*At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

PEREZ T. RECORD, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Smith, late of Hebron in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate,

*Ordered*,

That the said Perez T. Record give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

*At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

JEDEDIAH GROVER, Jr., Administrator on the estate of Joseph Lary, Jr., late of Gilead in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

*Ordered*,

That the said Jedediah Grover, Jr. give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the eleventh day of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

*At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

SIMEON BUCKNELL, Administrator of the estate of Simeon Bucknell, late of Hiram in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private accounts against the same,

*Ordered*,

That the said Simeon Bucknell give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators on the estate of

*ISAAC WARDWELL,*

late of Albany in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

MARY WARDWELL,
LUTHER BISBEE.

Albany, March 7, 1837. 3w31*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

*AMOS TOWN,*

late of Norway in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DANIEL TOWN.

Norway, March 7, 1837. 3w31*

*At a court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

AZUR BARRELL, Administrator on the estate of Issachar Leavett late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

*Ordered*,

That the said Azor Barrell give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the eleventh day of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

*At a court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

PELEG WADSWORTH Administrator, with the will annexed on the estate of Peleg Wadsworth late of Hiram in said county, deceased, having presented his sixth account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

*Ordered*,

That the said Peleg Wadsworth give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the first day of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

*At a court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

WILLIAM HOBBS, Administrator on the estate of Nathan Foster late of Norway in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

*Ordered*,

That the said William Hobbs give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the eleventh day of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

*At a court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

JACOB TEWKSBURY. Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Cushman late of Oxford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said estate.

*Ordered*,

That the said Jacob Tewksbury give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the eleventh day of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

*NATHAN FOSTER, Jr.*

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WM. FOSTER.

Norway, March 7, 1837. *3w25

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

*AMASA CLARK,*

late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to NORMAN CLARK.

Bethel, March 7, 1837. 3w31*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last will and testament of

*EARL P. STURTEVANT,*

late of Sumner in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HANNAH STURTEVANT.

Sumner, March 7, 1837. 3w31*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

*NAHUM B. MORSE,*

late of Rumford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WM. MORSE.

Rumford, March 7, 1837. 3w31*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last will and testament of

*JOHN BUTTERFIELD,*

late of Paris in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CATHERINE BUTTERFIELD.

Paris, March 7, 1837. 3w31

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

*SETH MORSE, 2d.*

late of Paris in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to PHILINDA MORSE.

Paris, March 7, 1837. 3w31*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

*MOSES DUDLEY,*

late of Paris in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOEL B. THAYER.

Paris, March 7, 1837. 3w31

NOTICE.—Found in the Road between the dwelling house of Isaiah Whittemore and Paris Hill, on the 15th of February last, A MAP OF THE U. STATES, supposed to have been dropped from the sleigh of some Peddler. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

JAMES PERRY.

Paris, March 6, 1837. *3 30

DR. ASAPH KITTREDGE has removed from North Paris to Paris Hill, and may be found at his residence, a few rods east of the Brick School House.

Paris, Jan. 2d, 1837. *21

## Guardian's Sale.

WILL be sold by virtue of a licence from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the eighteenth day of February next at ten o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Rumford, six ninth parts of the following undivided real estate of Jane B. Knapp, Dorcas F. Knapp, Hiram A. Knapp, Phebe Knapp, Nathan B. Knapp, and Byron L. Knapp, minor children of Nathan Knapp late of Rumford, deceased, for the benefit of said wards, being lots numbered eight and nine in the first Range of Lots in Mexico, and one Blacksmith Shop and one Clapboard Machine building in Rumford.

PHEBE KNAPP, Guardian.

Rumford, January 14th, 1837. 3w2*

## NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT
# TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

### *RECOMMENDATIONS.*

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1826. CYRUS WASHBURN. M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1826. WM CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss, and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 18'6. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf23.

## DOCTOR MARSHALL'S
## *Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache*
# SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

## DOCT. MARSHALL'S
## Vegetable Indian Black
# PLASTER.

This Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy. —*Price, 25 cts. per Box.*

## DOCT. BENSON'S
VEGETABLE
# JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood.

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c. It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion —*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore. by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

## BOOKS, BOOKS.

THIS day added to the stock of the subscriber, the following works:—SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY, the latest and best work now in use.—Peter Parley's do—Smith's Arithmetic—National Reader—Greenleaf's Grammar—Emerson's Key—Colburn's do.—Writing Books, a prime assortment.—Religious Ceremonies of Different Nations—Foxe's Book of Martyrs—Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk—Irving's Indian Sketches—Howe's Lectures—Life of Jefferson—Albina, or the Young Mother—Naval Monument—Wonders of the Universe—Charles 12th—Memoir of Harrison—Youth's Book of the Seasons—Depping's Evening Entertainments—Practical Tourist—Scripture Natural History—Family Religion—Combe on digestion—do. on the Constitution of Man—Missionary Voyages—Wreath—Domestic Happiness—Last Days of Pompeii—Evening Museum—Thompson's Seasons—Christian Guide—Campaign's of Napoleon—Paradise Lost—Paradise Regained—Gift, a Book for all Seasons—Ipromisi Spasi—Family Prayers & Hymns—Wardlow on Prayer—Letter Writer—The Mother's Book—Faning's Voyages—Cabinet of Curiosities—History of Pirates—Remarkable Shipwrecks—Riley's Narrative—Tales for the Parlor—Million of Facts—Scenes in Paris—Dialogue of Devils—Barre's Family Prayers Montague, or is this Religion—Progressive Education—Criminal Callender—Jesuit Juggling—Daily Walk—Toy Bibles—Macoa & China—Modern Universalism—Nonpareil Song Book—Parlor Songster—Southern and Western Songster—History Western States—Biography of the Savior and Apostles—The Reformer—Jewish Customs—Ladies Medical Guide—Highwaymen—Miss Beecher's Letters—Three Errors of Women—Children's Library—Church Member's Guide—Juvenile Keepsake—Moore's Melodies—Mountain Mourner—History England—Miller's Letters—Jones' Chemistry—Lives and Exploits of Robbers—Hogg's Tales—Iliad—Baxter's Call—Whig & Tory—Facts not Fables—Methodist Hymns—Life of Gen. Putnam—Book of the Nursery—Mother's Manual—History of Boston—Irving's Columbus—Jay's Prayers—Parlor Letter Writer—Alphabets in Boxes—Falconer's Shipwrecks—Midshipman Easy—American Missionaries—Gould's Penmanship, and various other works.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec 8, 1836. 3w19

LITERARY UNION;
# LADY'S BOOK
AND
## *Ladies American Magazine.*

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their *own "Book,"* that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his many as subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of MRS. SARAH J. HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her country women, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests & amusement it has been, & will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promized, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, *Editor*, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gouch, Miss L. H. Mendina, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., E. B. Hale E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above-mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe: and as an inducement to writers of our own country he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

100, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

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| Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for | 5 |
| Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for | 5 |
| Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all | 5 |
| Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News, | $5 |
| Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for | $5 |
| Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book, for | $5 |
| Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book, | $5 |

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $50 to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash 15 dollars.

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,---Albany.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident Proprietors of land in Albany, County of Oxford, State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the years 1834 and 1835, as follows, viz:

For 1834 Baxter Lyon part of lot No, 2, in the 11th Range 50 acres, delinquent highway tax, 75 cents.

For 1835.

| Names of persons, owners or agents. | No. Acres. | No. Range | Value. | County and State Tax. | School House tax. | Dollar Highway tax. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abner Holt, | 10 | 9 | 75 | 33 | | |
| Moses Seavy, | 3 | 9 | 100 | 43 | 36 | |
| Arc Fuller, west half | 12 | 1 | 50 | 24 | 24 | |
| O. G. Delrimple, | 3 | 11 | 160 | 77 | | 30 |

Unless said tax is previously settled, I shall proceed according to law to sell said land or so much of it as will pay said taxes and all intervening charges at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of John Hunt, Innholder in Albany, on Thursday the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M.

Dated at Albany this eleventh day of February in the year 1837.

GALEN HUTCHINSON, Collector for the years 1834 and 1835.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of Newry and of the unincorporated places called Andover-Surplus West, and Letter A No. 2, in the County of Oxford, would respectfully represent that the inhabitants of said Andover-Surplus West, and Letter A No. 2, have been for a long time and now are laboring under many and great disadvantages, in consequence of their not belonging to some incorporated town—that, in their opinion, the said Andover-Surplus West, and Letter A No. 2, will not for a great number of years, have a sufficient number of settlers, to entitle or require either of said tracts of land to be incorporated into a town or towns; and that the local situation of the present settlements upon the said tracts of land is such as to make their annexation to the said town of Newry both convenient and expedient.—Wherefore your petitioners pray your honorable body will annex to the said town of Newry so much of said Andover-Surplus West, and Letter A No. 2, as lies west and south of the following described lines viz: Beginning at the corner of Andover and said Surplus on Newry line, and thence running North 19 deg. West to the division line between the Ranges 9 & 10, about three and half miles; thence North 71 degrees West to the line of the said Letter A No. 2; thence North 89 degrees West seven hundred rods to Letter A No. 1, and thence South 8 degrees West to the corner of said Letter A No. 1, and said Newry, with all the rights, privileges and immunities of inhabitants, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) JONATHAN BARTLETT, and 48 others.

## STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, January 25th, 1837.

On the Petition aforesaid, ordered, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be be served on the town Clerk of the town of Newry, on or before the fifteenth day of February next.—Also cause the same to be published in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper published in Paris in the county of Oxford, three weeks in succession the last publication to be fifteen days at least before the second Monday of March next, that all persons interested, may then and there appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

J. C TALBOT, President.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 26th, 1837.

Read and concurred.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

A true Copy.—Attest,

WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary of the Senate.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
## *FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY;*

Embracing a carefully selected series of the newest Publications on a variety of subjects.

*Interesting to all who desire to make themselves acquainted with*

THE BEST LITERARY PRODUCTIONS OF THE FIRST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Published in weekly numbers, 72 pp.—Elegantly printed in a handsome duodecimo form, in a new and clear type, and on good paper.—Price 12½ cents per number, or $5 per annum, in advance.

Although this work is published periodically, in order that the public taste for novelty, may in some measure be accommodated, it may either be procured in numbers, weekly, in volumes, each work complete and distinct in itself, or by subscription by the year—so, that while it unites all the advantages to some readers, of the small outlay at stated periods attendant upon periodical publications, those who may have an objection to take upon themselves the trouble of preserving single numbers have the option of purchasing entire whatever of the series they may think proper, in any manner congenial to their wishes or circumstances.

*The work commenced with*

ST PETERSBURGH, CONSTANTINOPLE AND NAPOLI DI ROMANI.

BY BARON VON TEITZ.

*Which may be had complete, either in numbers, or neatly bound, forming no une one of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany.*

It is followed by A Steam Voyage down the Danube, with *Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, Turkey, &c.* by Michael J. Quinn, author of a "Visit to Spain," &c. The first part of which has already appeared.

Both these works have been noticed by the reviewers of England with unqualified praise.

The proprietors of this work impressed with the opinion that independently of abstruse and learned treaties, there is an ample demand, on the part of the reading public, for literary matter of a higher denomination than the new works of fiction, which are at present so prodigally disseminated among them, and for books that shall have a higher aim than the mere amusement and gratification of the idle; he feels assured also that with a moderate degree of care and research, selections may easily be made among the literature of the day, which shall not be deficient in rational amusement, even when they are serving the nobler purpose of informing the mind, or improving the experience.—With this opinion and assurance he has been induced to commence the present series, in which he will endeavor to embody subjects worthy of being collected and retained, for the purpose of re-perusal, reflection, or reference, and which may not deteriorate the character of a gentleman's library.

Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, was the first to discover that a signal service might be performed to the world, by embodying, in a cheap and compact form, a series of publications that should have utility as a primary object, but rational amusement in the manner of their conception. By issuing a small portion at a time and in frequent succession, he conceived that he should impel the generality of his readers—not the studious or the literary ones, of course—to keep up with the publication, and not allow their reading to run in arrears. By a well timed and well judged selection of articles it is believed that he accomplished, not only this ostensible object, but a secret and more important one.

Gradually a desire for more solid reading increased in society and that which originally began in the hope of amusement was continued in the wish for information. Useful matter was published at a comparatively cheap rate, it was continually increasing, yet the expense was hardly felt. Encouraged by his success, the enterprising publisher began to insert new matter in his selections, and the public in return rewarded his exertions and expenses by enlarged patronage.

Were Constable's Miscellany current in the United States perhaps the publisher of the present series would not have found it expedient to commence the latter work. But, be it remembered, that in speaking of the cheapness of Constable it is but *relatively*—as compared with the publications in Great Britain generally—which is dearer than that of any part of the world. Constable's Miscellany is published at about half the English rate, but the present work proposes to be at about one third even of Constable.

The object then of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany may be easily explained. It is to introduce to the reading public, a series of works that shall blend entertainment with information—that shall take off the edge of the voracious appet te for *mere fiction*, which has been brought on by too great a profusion of works of that description—that shall gradually form a collection of writings which may be referred to with satisfaction at some future day, or to compare with a more recent writer; that may be an ornament to any private library or collection; and that shall be cheaper than ever has been issued.

The works collected into Foster's Cabinet Miscellany, will be in every range of polite literature. It is intended to suit, as much as possible, every taste, and by an agreeable variety of subjects as well as styles, to keep up a healthy excitement for rational entertainment. Works of great length, of severe and deep investigation, and of the more abstruse sciences will, of course, find no place here. It is of the cheerful, elegant and easy writings of the day, that the selections will be made: always keeping in view, that only substantially good works will be introduced; in order to which the publisher will use every means to satisfy himself, before he commits a work to press.

It is trusted that the Cabinet Miscellany will be a melange of all that is valuable in modern literature; it will assuredly be the medium of introducing works which would hardly find their way to the American public generally, through any other source. It will present them at prices varying from one fourth to one sixth and in some cases even one-eighth of the English cost;—and the execution, it is hoped, will meet with general approval.

NOW PUBLISHING.

FOSTER'S REPRINTS OF

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

Comprising the following Standard Reviews and Magazines:

1. The London Quarterly Review.
2. The Edinburgh Review.
3. The Foreign Quarterly Review.
4. The London and Westminister Review.
5. Blackwood's Magazine.
6. The Metropolitan Magazine.

The extensive circulation of the original editions of these old established works have attained in Europe, and the reprints in the United States, sufficiently evinces the estimation in which they are held by the reading public of all countries, and renders comment, with respect to their literary character, uncalled for on the part of the American Publisher. The typographical execution of the Works is quite equal, in every respect, to the English editions, and they are sold on the following Terms:—

REVIEWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| For the four Reviews per annum, | $8 00 |
| Three of them, | 7 00 |
| Two of them, | 5 00 |
| One of them, | 3 00 |

MAGAZINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Blackwood's Magazine, per annum, | $5 00 |
| Metropolitan, | 4 00 |
| Blackwood and Metropolitan, | 8 00 |

For the four Reviews Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, $16 per annum.

☞ Country subscribers should forward a year's subscription in advance, or a city reference.

The July numbers of Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, recently published, commenced a volume of each of those works. Blackwood may be had from the beginning of the American series, July, 1835, complete in three vols. and the Metropolitan from January of the present year to July, in 1 vol complete.

THEODORE FOSTER.

Corner of Pine Street and Broadway.

*** Editors of Newspapers giving the above advertisement a few insertions in their columns, will be entitled to either a copy of the Cabinet Miscellany for one year, or some other work to the same amount, at the option of the subscriber—and it is particularly requested, to save expense of postage, that one number only of such papers as may contain either the advertisement or a paragraph relating to the work may be forwarded.

13 T. F.

## Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

*EZRA JEWELL,*

late of Waterford in said county, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1836, are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that the undersigned will attend to the service aforesaid at the house of Sumner Stone, Innholder, in said Waterford, on the second Mondays of March, April, and May next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

DANIEL BROWN,
JOSIAH ATHERTON.

Waterford, Nov. 29, 1836. 2 19

# For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, *or*
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

## Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—February 16th, 1837.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the eighteenth day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the Store of William H Brettun, Jr. in Livermore in said county, all the right, title and interest in equity of redemption which OBEDEDOM BROWN now has in and to lot numbered ninety-nine situated in said town of Livermore on the west side of the Androscoggin river, and which he had in and to the same on the first day of September A. D. 1835, when the same was attached upon the original writ—being the same lot of land on which he then lived and under Mortgage to Josiah Wolcatt for the sum of $150,00 and interest since January 23d, 1836.

LEE STRICKLAND, Dept. Sh'ff.

## WILSON'S SPIRAL FLAT WATER WHEEL.

A CARD.—We the undersigned hereby certify, that we have examined a saw mill situated on the Saco river in this town, which has had three wheels of different descriptions in use in it with very little success, not exceeding from fifty to sixty cuts in a minute at the best pitch of water, that said mill has been improved by Mr. Thomas Chase, by introducing the above named wheel for sawing, running back the carriage, and halling in logs, that at the time we saw it there was three feet two inches head and fall of water, the saw then cut one hundred and ten times in a minute, and we have no doubt but that, four feet and a half head and fall, would increase the speed to from one hundred and twenty five to thirty five cuts per minute, the other two wheels (for moving the carriage and halling logs) opperate with astonishing power and speed, in short we cheerfully say that this mill as improved by Mr. Chase, far exceeds our most sanguine expectations, or any thing in water power we have yet seen, and think the above wheel a valuable improvement in mills, and highly worthy the patronage of the public.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amos Poor. | James Osgood. |
| James Walker. | John W. Dana |
| Reuel Barrows. | Luther F. Pingree, |
| B H. Gilbreth. | Samuel Osgood. |
| John Hatch. | |

Fryburg 4 Nov. 1836. 6w15.

# Consumption !

## DR. REALFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS

HAVE, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chilliness and Shiverings that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally, become one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure.

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evident by to prolong life for days and weeks, and give relief, a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfort.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.

***Although, (says a person, speaking of these pills,) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds that nothing gives her relief which Reke's Asthmatic Pills do!—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price, whole boxes, 50 Pills, $1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

## DUMFRIES' EYE-WATER!

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes—nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief. On recent sore eyes, the affect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of long standing, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this Eye-Water, after every other remedy has failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, & W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. e5p1j

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No 21½]

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

*RICHARD PEABODY,*

late of Canton in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Hartford, Jan. 23, 1837. 26

## Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of March next, at two of the clock P. M., at the Store of Alfred Andrews & Co. in Paris, all the right in equity of redemption which WILLIAM DURELL of Charlestown and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has to a certain Farm, or parcel of Land with the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Paris and County of Oxford, being the same which David Durell now lives on and occupies as a Farm, the same having been attached on the original Writ in this Suit.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Dept. Sh'ff.

February 22, 1837. 3 29

# Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his Farm, situated in Peru, on the river road, near the centre of the town, containing one lot of very excellent upland and intervale land, well watered, well fenced, and under good cultivation Has an abundant supply of wood and quite a quantity of good timber. A good House, woodshed and barn all in good repair. School house within twenty-five rods of the house. Said Farm will be sold at a fair price, and on reasonable credit.

JOSEPH W. SMITH.

Peru, Feb. 16, 1837. 3 29

## *DR. BRANDRETH*

WANTS no college, no institution, no monopoly, no charter; he is quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfather's *VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS*, established in England, 1751.

On the 18th day of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. Many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine had proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pain, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward-Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Cramp, Coughs, Quincy, Hooping Cough, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentary, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Fright ful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

8000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability.

Although Doctor B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that there is only ONE DISEASE, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organs or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearance which this inflamation or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less virulence.

The sale of these pills has been so extensive that in the city of New York, about one fourth of the population have used them.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 28th, 1837. eopt.9

## Hebron Academy.

The Spring Term of Instruction in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Monday the sixth day of March next; and youths of both sexes are again invited to try the advantages of this Institution

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'ry.

February 8, 1837 3w27.

# COOKING STOVES!!

The IMPROVED ROTARY COOKING STOVES, constantly for sale by the subscriber, at as good bargains as can be obtained from other persons.—Also, Stove Funnel, Sheet Iron, and Sheet Tin.

WM. R. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. tf

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. tf

## *Money Wanted!!*

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of SMALL amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LARGER, and much oblige, W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 4, 1837. tf 26

P. S. Cash will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes NOW DUE.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to David Pierce, or the firm of David Pierce & Co are informed that unless payment is made on or before the eleventh day of March next, (to the subscriber, who is duly authorized by Letters of Attorney, to collect their debts and make settlement,) all unsettled accounts and all Notes which may then be payable, will be put in immediate suit without discrimination or further notice.

THOMAS R. CARMAN.

Oxford, Feb. 16, 1837. 29

## *AARON BURR.*

MEMOIRS of Aaron Burr, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Also, Quitclaim Deeds, and Town Orders.

Likewise, Mathematical Instruments.

Feb. 28, 1837. tf

NOTICE.—This certifies that I have given my son Ephraim P. Smith, a minor, his time. He is at liberty to trade and act for himself. Hereafter I shall claim none of his earning, and pay no debts of his contracting. JOHN SMITH.

Attest—John G. Barnard.

Mexico, February 15th, 1837. 3 29

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

*RICHARD KNOX,*

late of Jay in the county of Oxford, cooper, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to THOMAS KNOX.

Jay, January 3, 1837. 3w27

*At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

SIMEON BUCKNELL Administrator of the estate of SIMEON BUCKNELL, late of Hiram in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

*Ordered*,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy. Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

## Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—February 25, 1837.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the first day of April next at one o'clock P. M., at Jonathan Virgin's Tavern in Andover in said county, all the right in equity of redemption which JACOB YORK has to a certain lot of land situated in Township Number Five, First Range, being lot No. 12 in the First Range of lots, and the same farm he now lives on.

30 HEKEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr. Dept. Sh'ff.

## Guardian's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, if not previously disposed of at private sale, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of March next at 2 o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Hiram Hubbard in Paris in said County, One undivided Fourth part of said dwelling house together with one undivided fourth part of all the out buildings and land connected therewith, being all the right that Mary R. Hubbard, a minor heir of Maj. Russell Hubbard late of said Paris, deceased, has in and to the above described premises. Sold for the benefit of said minor. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. ALANSON MELLEN, { Guardian of said minor.

Paris, Feb. 25, 1837.

Also, at the same time and place will be offered either at public or private sale, by virtue of a Power of Attorney from James Longley, one other undivided fourth part of the above described premises, being all the right that Columba Longly, wife of said James Longley, has in and to said premises.

A. MELLEN, { Attorney to said James Longley.